entatives of February 20, 1880, to which you reed in your direct examination and again yesterday, t its request to the President to use such steps as in might be proper and in accordance with ional law to secure to Landreau (I mean she pred American citizen, I mean the man who has lob-bout here with a fraudulent claim; who pretends an American citizen, of whose nationality there is word in the courts of New-Orleans).

Dunnell (interruptingly)—Mr. Chairman, that is straight amestion.

unnell (interruptingly)—an angle question, aine daughtugty)—I am done with protesting, aine daughtugty)—I am done with protesting, aine daughtugty)—I am done with protesting, and I do not believe in it. It is a y thing to ask a plain question, but I do not be the propriety of putting a stump speech in the

of answers.

unnell-Very well. The committee have directed
sect questions shall be asked, and direct answers.

I wish you would start out in that way.

climont-We should have started so in the begin-

asking a question now. an-I submit that to the judgment of the

Mr. Belmont—Will Mr. Blaine say whether he knows sything about the merits of the Landreau claim 1 I ragine that he does not. He considers, does he not, at the fact of the House having passed upon it (as he

statives and of the State Department. eliment (impatie, tly)—State what you know yourself. ow all that is contained in this report.

the House to Yes. There is nothing to found this

on.

Little-Now you are attacking Mr. Wilson, of mittee, not me. He made the report.

Smout-He made his report on Mr. O'Connor's.

Little-Now Mr. O'Connor made his report on

Blaine-Do you state that !

Mr. Blaine—Do You said.
Mr. Behnont—Yes.
Mr. Behnont—It is proper that I should state that the
Mr. Wilson—It is proper that I should state that the
Committee on Foreign Affairs of the last House was
Committee on Foreign Affairs of the report which I pretended to the opinion that the report which I pretended to the opinion that the report which I pretended to the control of the control of

section it was the policy of the committee, however, to show the wheet faithande in the cross-examination of witnesses, and the committee was deposed to pursue that course in the present histonice.

Mr. Blaines—I want to put in a word here. I am not enjy willing to do that, but I have insisted upon it. I have invited the most scarching inquiry possible. I have such every engagement that it have in the word to this inquiry. But, at the came time, want it is a two hours sees on in patience to have (when have the word to this inquiry. But, at the came time, want in the word of the impulier. But, we have the word of the impulier. But, we have the word of the impulier. But, at the came time, want if it is a two hours sees on in patience to have (when have the way is not) concerned to the impulier. But, at the came time, want is the proper people of whom you spoke that now. I am such a way is not) course word, and or read them in such a way is not be very clear, and or read them in such a way is not be very clear, and or read them in such a way is not be very clear, and or read them in such a way is not be very clear, and or read them in such a way is not be very clear, and or read them in such a way is not be very collected when it is a two hours assess on in the very collected when it is not read them in such a way is not be very collected when in a such a way is not be very collected when in a way in only course were read them in such a way is not to give its constitution of them in a way in only course were way will not give its constitution of them in a way in only course were well as well as south a marrier of great introduced in the such as a such a way in only course of the committee will as the did not a constitution of them. I should be a such as the proper of the will be a such as a such as

that is has done.

Ar. nelmont—I do not like to interrupt the witness, but I was to proceed with my examination. I do not know why the time of the committee should be used in a

Rales why the time of the committee should be used in a political speciel.

Air. Hame again rising)—All these things are of great consequent to the people of the United States. There is a chose of general was want to represent that this waste pointy of the Government was nothing but an effort to get two chains recognized, and the examination is sought to be callines in a never-commit cheek to the Cochet chain and the inhorean claim, as though there was nothing in the policy that involves the supremacy of American President and fleets, or their subordunation on this committee. Certain gentlement an see nothing in it but those two chains.

The charman—I take that before the examination closes, oner mainters of the committee will put their countries the committee will not interest as posted a not greatly a greatly and opportunity so far as our jurisduction extensis. But now I kope that the examination will proceed.

Air. Blaine—I am entirely ready.

about which there was a difficulty, either with the witness or with the examiner.

Mr. Blaine—There is no difficulty with me about submitting to any questions that may be asked.

Mr. Walker—I understand that; but the question is as to how much of the time of the committee will be spent in these matters which are entirely outside of the record.

Mr. Belmont—The objection of a single member will prevent the committee going into exemptive sension, and

THE QUESTIONING RESUMED. Mr. Belmont (to Mr. Blaine)—You instructed the United States Minister to Lima to advise his Govern-

ment, after he got to his post, whether it was within the power of Peru to make any arrangement at home or abroad, singly or with the assistance of friendly Powers, that would enable Peru to meet the conditions of peace which might be imposed upon her. I refer to your instructions to Mr. Hurlbut of June 15. These are the words: "If you can aid the Government of Peru in securing such a result, you will have rendered the service which seems most pressing." In the beginning of the dispatch you refer, I believe to certain propositions that had been brought to the notice of the Government. Will you state what these propositions were!

Mr. Bianne—Where do I state that I In the beginning of the dispatch!

are beamont—I am just rooming it has you are aware refer. Here they are, ireading it has you are aware fore than one proposition has been submitted?"— Mr. Biaine (interrupting)—That is the end of the dis-atch, not the beginning of it.

Mr. reimont—And at the same time you said to you minister, " if you can aid the Government of Peru in a curriag such a result you will have rendered the service which seems most pressing." That is that financial as should be found either at some or abroad, singly or wit the assessmence of friendly Powers!

coming from the State Department, which was full and Mr. He mont.—This is all that there was of it. So that it seemed perfectly proper that the law officer of the United states should have been consulted about a matter which seems to have been brought with so little evidence to be decided upon by the state Department.

Mr. Walker to member of the committee, projected against any further consumption of time in the discussion of irrel vant matters on the part of the witness, and that the manner in which sit. Biarne came to the committee tabs morping relived him enthely of the remaining witness.

Mr. Hining.—I ask nothing clee than to be treated as an ordinary witness. I suppose you mean that I am an extraorlinary witness. I suppose you mean the witness, and that the macro of the committee. The were very anxious to do that.

Mr. Hining.—I ask nothing cles than to be treated as an ordinary witness. I suppose you mean that I am an extraorlinary witness. I suppose you mean the witness.

Mr. H

ordinary witness.

Ar. Haine-I ask nothing else than to be treated as an ordinary witness. I suppose you mean that I am an extraor limary witness. I suppose you mean that I am an extraor limary witness. I suppose you mean that I am an extraor limary witness. I suppose you mean that I am an extraor limary witness. I suppose you mean that I am an extraor limary witness. I suppose you mean that I am an extraor limary witness. I suppose you mean that I am an extraor limary witness. I suppose you mean that I am an extraor limary witness. I treated you with the greatest deference to the interpolation of the limited to both gentlement to proceed with the examinant in, and to both gentlement to proceed with the examination of greatences to proceed there would be no other remarkly left but for the e-minitee to go into executive session and pass directly upon the order of the examination of the water limited to go into executive session and pass directly upon the order of the examination of witnesses, and the committee was disposed to pursue that course in the present instance.

INVESTIGATION INVITED.

Mr. Islaine-Do you mean by that to imply that there were any disputches passing between Paris and Washington touching a Credit Industriel ! Mr. Belmont-Oh, no; regarding the action of France.

Mr. Blaine-President Grevy proposed a joint intervention to Mr. Morton, which I declined. I was perchains recognized, and the examination is sought to be confined in a bever-coming circle to the Cochet chain and the habitened claim, as though there was nothing in the policy in at involves the supremary of American Ideos, or their subordiomion on the continuent. Continuent is another than the source of the continuent of the chains are holding in it but these two claims.

The chainman—I think that before the examination closes, other minuters of the committee will put interest, there are only inside thou extenus. But now I hope that the examination will proceed.

Mr. Blinos—I am the examination will proceed.

Mr. Blinos—I am entirely ready.

Mr. Walker—I refrain from moving that the committee hall go into executive seasion, as has been determined poin in the rule whenever any question might arise. feesly willing that friendly Powers might aid Peru, but I

Morton dated September 5, 1881.

SR: I have to acknowledge the reception of your dispatch.
No 6, of date August 11, 1881, giving an account of your interview on the day previous with the President of the Republic in regard to the attitude and correspondent relations of France, Great Britain and the United States with the South American States, Chili and Peru. The remarks made and the suggestions offered by President Grevy concerning the situation of affairs in Peru, have received that careful and respectful consideration due to the uiterance of so eminent a statesman, and the Chief Magistrate of France. I hasten to say that this Government agrees with him in profoundly deploring the disorders and sufferings that have already failen upon and the others that continue to impend over the people

m! Blains—That was my dispatch to Mr. Morton on h of september, a forting at before the death of the lent, when there was no executive head to the mment. It was an answer for Mr. Morton to compate to President Grevy's desire for this interven-

ont-Before the departure of the Minister to Peru did you converse with him on the object of his

Mr. Belmont-In such conversation with the Minister did you specifically instruct him to inform the Chillan

lispatch !
No. You were speaking of the policy of and, therefore, I am asking you on that I was the interest of the United States I be peace, and whether it was the wish area has peace should be made without ent of Peru!

Mr. Blaine-Oh, yes, I do care

Mr. Blaine-Oh, yes, I do care.
Mr. Beinout-i see no necessity for wasting time in
reading tiese long dispatches.
Ar. Blaine-I timas the dispatches are the very pith of
the whole matter. You ask me what I intended the
Minister to Peru should do. I say that I intended the
do just what I instructed aim in my puohshed dis

patches.

Mr. Belmont—I asked you if you gave him verhal instructions. You say that you gave him mone. Now I propose to let the matter rest mere.

Mr. Belmont—I think it is unnecessary to read the dis-

patches.
Mr. Blaine—But I think it necessary. In my dispatch of June 18, 1881, to Mr. Haribut, I say:

of June 1s. 1ss1, to Mr. riuribut, I say:

The United States cannot refuse to recognize the rights which tarchinan covernment has acquired by the successes of the war, and it may be that a cesson of territory will be the necessary price to be pand for peace. It would seem to be injunctions for Peru to declare that under no circumstances could the loss of territory be accepted as the result of negotiations, the great objects of the Provisional authorities of Fun would seem to be to secure the estactismment of a constitutional government, and next to succeed in the opening of negotiations for peace without the declaration of prediminary committons as an attaination on either side. If will be difficult, perhaps to obtain this from Chil, but as the Chinan dovernment of conquest, the tovernment of Peru may farry cannot be subjected of the Conquest, the tovernment of Peru may farry cannot be assumed to make propositions of indemnity and guarantee before submitting to a costing of territory. As far as the influence of the United States will go to this, it will be exerted to induce the Chilam tovernment to consent that the question of the condition proceeded upon when alone necotiation and not the condition proceeded upon when alone necotiation and not the condition proceeded upon when alone necotiation shall commence. If you can all the tovernment of Peru in securing such a result, you will have rendered the service which seems most pressing.

Mr. Blaine—Mr. Belmont read that in connection with a financial scheme, and totally distorted if. I go on to say in this dispatch: "Whether It is in the power of the Peruvian tovernment to make any arrangements at home of abroad, singly or with the assistance of friendly Powers which will rurnish the necessary meaning to be appropriate guarantee, you will be better able to advise me after you have reached your post." Now, I taken the second possibly make that instruction any planner than it reads.

Mr. Helmont—Very naturally there may have been an idea of mancial adrenance and i

Mr. Belmont.—Very naturally there may have been an idea of imancial arrangement in relation to an indemnity. I do not see what else that could have meant. What was the indemnity to be?

Mr. Blame—I propose to state.

Mr. Belmont (repeating the question)—What was the indemnity to be?

want to know why you did not reply to that dispatch !

Mr. Blaine—That dispatch prescribed no mode of paying the incommity. It was rather another form of saying that Peru was able to pay; that her wealth was summent to pay. It was not suggesting any mode at all.

Mr. Belmont—Mr. Huribut was tald that the was tald that the paying the process of the first possible that it might be noted by Peru; but I declined to pay anything to do with it, and so instructed the finite of the process of the process

The committee will permit me to read my dispatch to Mr. of General Grant in which he said that it was about time for the United States to step in t Mr. Blaine-I was very much surprised at Mr. William Henry Hurlbert producing on the witness stand a

> Mr. Beimont-He was the counser for the create at dustriel!
>
> Mr. Blaine-Yes. He showed me a letter from General Grant. I am not able to youch for its being identical in phrase with the letter produced here, but I presume that it was. I thought that it was a breach of confidence that that letter should be circulated in that way. I do not mean a breach of confidence for Mr. Randail to show it to me, because he thought and because he found that I was a safe depository for the letter. I never spoke of it to any human being and I was very much surprised to was a safe depository for the letter. I never spok to any human being and I was very much surpr see that letter come out in testimony. I do not that General Grant, when he wrote it, had any id it would be published, or that he was intermeded the affair at all. It was simply a friendly letter

Mr. Belmont-You stated resterday that you know tothing of the ownership of the Landreau claim.

Mr. Belmont—Did not General Grant appoint J. C. Landrean Consul to Santiago de Cuba!

Mr. Blaine—Yes: when Mr. Fish was Secretary.

Mr. Belmont—Did you never hear that Mr. Corbin, General Grant's brother—in-law, had an interest in the Landreau claim!

General Grant's prother-in-law, had an interest in the Landreau claim?

Mr. Biaine—I never heard of it until the testimony of Mr. Huribert was given. That would concern Mr. Fish and General Grant I suppose.

Mr. Belmoott—The Landreau claim seems to have been pressed lately more than it ever was before.

Mr. Blaine—Oh no: not at all. It was only pressed at a time when the property to which it attackes was about to be diverted by often propie, as it has been.

Mr. Belmont—And you believe still that Landreau had a right to ask for the good offices of this Government!

Mr. Blaine—For the purpose.

side with go on to go

seemed necessary, to make it in an orderly manner. The United States never said a word to the effect that it would attempt to prohibit a cession of territory. It said to Chili: "Do not take it in a spirit of conquest. Do not do it by mere rapine," as it has done. "Do not do it as a freebooter does it. Do it through the ordinary forms of international law with a recognized Government, and under a Christian treaty."

Mr. Belmont—What I want to know is how the United States was to help Pen to now the indemnity.

under a Christian treaty."

Mr. Belmont—What I want to know is how the United States was to help Peru to pay the indemnity.

Mr. Blaine—If Peru had been let alone she could have paid it on her own property. She had property thirty or forty times as much—even more than that. They have taken more than a thousand millions of her property to satisfy a war indemnity, when the war only cost \$22,500,000. That is what they have done.

Mr. Belmont—How were we to prevent that! Our influence in South America, as you stated, has been very much injured, and how could we have prevened that!

Mr. Blaine (slewly and with an air of great solemnity—Mr. Trescot bore from the President of the United States a very important and weighty dispatch. It was a dispatch in which the whole moral power of the United States was to be used as the friend of both parties in bringing about an adjustment. It was a communication which was written with great care, and which received the approval of the President with entire conslousness. The communication and all its instructions were practically revoked when Mr. Trescot renched Santago de Chile. And then, to make it still more useless and to declinic. And then, to make it still more useless and to de-

Mr. Blaine-I will come to that in a moment. I was showing how our influence was destroyed in South with the President of the United States that batch should not be communicated to the Senate

Mr. Blaine—I was the findermity to be?

Mr. Blaine—I propose to state—
Mr. Belimont repeating the question)—What was the indemnity one of the guestion. This was to bring Chini iterate the question. This was to bring Chini iterate the question. This was to bring Chini iterate the question. This was to bring Chini iterate the question of the point of considering whether she to the point of considering whether she it was saying to diering the main object of your mission—to in iterate the question of leaving this matter direction to the point of considering whether she it was saying to dientify than territory.

Mr. Belmont—That it might make a reason of peruvan territory.

Mr. Belmont—That has all for an an additional territory.

Mr. Belmont—That is all I want to know. On the 24 of September you received a dispatch from the Minister at Lima, in which, after referring to the conferences, he informs you that prompt action is required to save Peru for being obliterated, and he also informs you that promote being obliterated, and he also informs you that promote being obliterated, and he also informs you that promote being obliterated, and he also informs you that promote being obliterated, and he also informs you that promote being obliterated, and he also informs you that promote being obliterated, and he also informs you that promote being obliterated, and he also informs you that promote being obliterated, and he also informs you that promote being obliterated, and he also informs you that promote being obliterated, and he also informs you that promote being obliterated, and he also informs you that promote being obliterated, and he also informs you that promote being obliterated, and he also informs you that promote being obliterated, and he also informs you that promote being obliterated, and he also informs you that promote being obliterated, and he also informs you that promote being the promote being the

Mr. Haine—That dispatch prescribed no mode of paying that there was able to pay; that her wealth was sufficient to pay. It was rotner another form of asyling that Peru was able to pay; that her wealth was sufficient to pay. It was not suggesting any mode at the prescribed to pay. It was not suggesting any mode at the prescribed to pay. It was not suggesting any mode at the prescription of the prescribed to pay. It was not suggesting any mode at the prescription of the prescription

the State Department, to have any connection with Credit Industriel, or with the Peruvian Company I Not the slightest in the world. —Was it the purpose of the State Department to do, thing more than had been done by your predecessors i by Congress about the Landreau slaim. A.—Noth-

eak the sentiment of the committee. I think that committee did not understand the statement made

Bianne—I said that I would speak in parameters, see. I was cureful not to use an unparhamentary. The word "untruthful" is not an unpar-entary word, and I said it was an untruthful state.

Blaine.

The charman—The chair desires to say that he exercised the utmost liberality. All the members of the committee, I think, regard the colloquy as unfortunate. But I can only appeal to the eminence and discretion and self-respect of the two gentlemen involved, and hope

in the sampling and other other distinct. We consider a property of the consistency of the property of the Mr. Blaine—If the committee desires to see me another day, or another series of days, I am perfectly willing to come here. Longht to say, however, that the questions which I thought would possibly lead up to a certain matter, have not been asked, and I will defain the committee for three or four manters, the latter in. The

Sinces.

The open session of the committee here closed, and after the room was cleared of its large amiliance, the committee went into executive session. It is understood that its next open session in the Califan-Perevian investigation will be next Thesday.

HARVARD COLLEGE OVERSEERS.

Boston, April 27.-At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Overscers of Harvard College to-day the resignations of Mr. Holmes and Mr. Peabody were prosented and accepted. It was voted to refer to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Erdicott, Parker and Codman, the recommendation of the finality to permit the assignment of a proportionate number of the unrestricted achotraphips to special students.